

MORE BANKS SUSPEND.

Denver Institutions Fail to Stand the Pressure.

SOME EXPECT TO RESUME SOON.

ALL ARE SOLID, BUT HAD NOT THE READY CASH TO STAND THE RUNS--SENATOR TELLER TALKS ON THE SITUATION--HE THINKS SILVER IS BEING BLAMED TOO MUCH--EX-COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY LACEY NOT ALARMED--COOL-HEAD-EDNESS WILL BRIDGE OVER ALL DIFFICULTIES.

DENVER, COLO., July 19.—The panic was on this city to-day with renewed vigor, and as a result the old German National, with a reputation of stability of twenty years standing, and the equally reputable State National failed to open their doors for business this morning. The People's National has also failed. All night long depositors stood in line in front of the German and by 9 o'clock there was one long sea of faces stretching down the street. At the opposite corner, where the State National has so long done business, there was also quite a crowd of anxious depositors waiting the opening of the doors. Here the people were relieved of their agony at a few minutes after 9 o'clock, when a notice was posted on the door to the effect that the bank would not open owing to the lack of ready cash, and the crowd moved away.

As the German there was evidently a determination to go ahead with business to almost the last moment, when a slip of paper was pasted in the window stating that the doors would remain closed temporarily. Then the scene became distressing. Men and women down the long line broke out in tears and wailing. By this time there was a run on every bank in the city, and soon came the announcement that the People's National Bank had closed its doors. The notice on its doors read: "This bank is closed by order of board of directors. Net assets \$1,100,000; liabilities \$310,000."

President McNeill, of the State Bank, says that his bank has paid out in cash a little more than \$900,000 within the last thirty days. He evidently tried to pull in his loans in order to keep the doors open, but it proved to be an impossibility. In concluding a long talk he said: "Please say for me that our assets to-day are fully twice as large as our liabilities."

Charles M. Olinton, cashier of the German National bank, stated that exceedingly hard times and inability to place securities together with the failure to call in loans had forced them to close their doors. "During the last sixty days," he said, "there has been a constant decline and over \$1,000,000 had been paid to depositors, some days the demand being all the way from \$25,000 to \$75,000."

"The banks expected \$300,000 from the east this morning, but it failed to arrive, and as they had paid out nearly all their money during yesterday's rush they were forced to close."

"The bank has been very lenient with all creditors and never made an attachment until yesterday which was against the Mount Lumber Company for \$155,000, and this was not done until absolutely necessary."

The president of the bank is John J. Reitham and its capital and surplus is \$500,000. Its officers expect it to resume in time as its assets are greatly in excess of its liabilities.

The long expected closing of the People's National Bank came at about 11 o'clock to-day, when President Lawrence had a notice posted on the doors leading into the magnificent rooms, stating that the stringency of the money market was so severe that it was impossible for the concern to longer withstand the storm. Their statement published on the 12th showed that they had less than \$60,000 in cash on hand while the individual deposits subject to check, not counting any other, amounted to \$210,000. The capital stock of the bank is \$600,000.

Later in the day Tucker & Company, dealers in goods furnishing goods and the Peoples Coal Company made assignments.

Hon. Frank Adams, bank examiner, took charge of the Union National, Commercial National, National Bank of Commerce, State National and German National banks. A report of their condition will not be made for several days.

This afternoon the run on the Denver National bank was over with an enormous amount of money still in sight. The same is true at the City and all the other banks and business men are beginning to breathe freely.

LATER--The bank panic has apparently ceased. The run on the national banks had entirely subsided by noon and at the closing hour at 3 o'clock there was not half a dozen people in or around any of these institutions, and the streets had a deserted appearance as compared with yesterday. The weak banks have all been closed, and there can be but little doubt of the soundness of the five that withstood the terrible storm of yesterday and to-day.

The Hallock-Sayre-Newton Lumber Company assigned to-day. E. D. Sayre, the assignee, said the assignment was the result of the closing of the State National Bank and was necessary in order to gain time during the present excitement.

The Blake Lumber Company assigned. No schedule filed.

The Denver failures have affected other Colorado points. At Aspen, the Wheeler Banking Company, the pioneer bank of the city, closed its doors at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At Loveland, Colorado, the Bank of Loveland closed about noon to-day. Its assets will largely exceed the liabilities.

At Sterling, Colorado, the Bank of Sterling closed to-day. No schedule filed.

A Silver Scare.
New York, July 19.—A New York banking house received a practical illustration this week of the distrust in Europe of American securities, and the fear that this country may go on a silver basis.

In its foreign mail it received \$50,000 of United States 4 per cent bonds, the European owners of which did not care to hold them so long as there was a

danger that payment of the interest and principal might have to be accepted in silver.

COURAGE AND JUDGMENT

On the Part of All Good Citizens are Needed Now--Ex-Comptroller Lacey's Encouraging Words.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 19.—Ex-Comptroller of the Currency Lacey, president of the Bankers' National bank, of this city, in speaking of the financial situation, says:

Aside from the recent bank failures in Kansas City and Denver and their effect upon the regions tributary to these cities, the country seems to be recovering from the recent severe stringency which has prevailed for the past three months. It is probable that the disturbances at Denver are the outgrowth of the recent silver agitation and the consequent depression in related industries. Want of confidence, resulting from an unusual number of failures, has been the chief cause of the recent disasters which the public press has been called upon to record.

It is well to remember, however, that the number of bank failures alluded to has borne a very small proportion to the total number of institutions doing business in the United States. Here and there unsound conditions have developed and failure has resulted, but the great body of the banks of this country possess an abundance of sound assets, and will be found able to meet all calls made upon them. Depositors in banks who are so unwise as to make demands upon them for funds which they do not need are simply adding to aggravate the existing conditions and unnecessarily embarrass the industries upon which all alike are dependent for a livelihood.

The epidemic of distrust has overrun nearly the entire country, and these later cases are simply the last outbreak which precedes the return of healthful conditions. It is fortunate that the demonstration at Kansas City has been delayed until the harvests are well under way, as the marketing of the immense crops of the Mississippi valley will speedily replenish the drain upon the banks by reason of this senseless scare, and we shall soon see those in the interior strengthened by the payment of maturing paper. As these local institutions replenish their cash it will overflow into the reserve cities, and so the whole banking system will be restored to its normal condition of strength, and be enabled to afford such accommodations to those engaged in legitimate enterprises as will again impart a healthful activity to the industries of the entire country. The meeting of Congress is near at hand, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt of the speedy repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The importation of gold has already set in, and will undoubtedly increase as the effect of the already large exportation of cereals produces its legitimate results.

New York banks have commenced retiring clearing-house certificates, and are abundantly able to meet the demands of legitimate business, and the panicky condition of the stock market need not necessarily excite distrust. The Chicago banks are steadily gaining in deposits and in cash reserve, and this is also true of most of the reserve cities in the interior. The recuperative powers of the country are now actively employed, and in all probability will in the near future restore the conditions necessary to a renewed era of prosperity.

What is most needed now is the exercise of courage and sound judgment upon the part of every good citizen in the land, and a forbearance on the part of the public press from magnifying the importance of the failures which will inevitably occur, even though we speedily realize our highest expectations in the way of renewed confidence and increased business activity.

SENATOR TELLER'S VIEWS.

He Thinks Silver is Blamed too Much. Pays His Compliments to the Mint Director.

DENVER, COLO., July 19.—Senator Teller, in an interview upon the financial situation in this city, said:

"There is no reason to which the present trouble can be charged. It is partly to silver, but more to the general depression now affecting the entire country. No bank can pay its depositors if all rush in at once and demand their money, and had our institutions been given time to realize on securities they could have paid in full, for no house in the United States are in better condition than those in this city. The Sherman law is not repealed yet and it does seem to me that we are crossing a bridge before we come to it. There is nothing less fair than to blame all our ills to silver. Much better blame some to silver speeches."

In speaking of the extra session of congress he expressed his belief that the Sherman law will be repealed, but not without a substitute of greater benefit to silver. He referred to the acting director of the mint as "a young sprig" because of his attempt to "flew down" the price of silver, and declares that for a great government like this "patting about for a job of silver is contemptible and inexcusable."

BANKERS ARRESTED.

They Received Deposits Knowing Their Bank Was Insolvent--Plankinton Located.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 19.—A special dispatch received by the *Sentinel* late last night from Shell Lake, Mich., says that A. C. Probert and Edwin Probert, the Wisconsin bankers who operated banking institutions at Washburn, Ashland and Shell Lake, were arrested at Washburn yesterday charged with having violated the banking laws. The three banks in which the prisoners were interested failed recently and an examination has shown, it is said, that all the institutions were in bad shape and that deposits were received over their counters after it must have been known that they were insolvent. The Proberts, up to the time of the failures, always stood high in northern Wisconsin financial circles and the news of arrest will cause a sensation throughout the state.

Frederick T. Day, the president of the Plankinton Bank in this city, which recently failed, was located in Flint, Mich., by Sheriff Dunn, of Milwaukee county, yesterday, and the capias for his appearance to answer for the grand jury indictment recently rendered against him served upon him. The banker is in a sanitarium at Flint, and as his attending physicians have made an affidavit that to move him now would endanger his life, he will be allowed to remain there under a guard until his health is improved.

WOOL DUTIES LOWERED.

A Treasury Ruling Changes the Classification of Certain Grades.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—An important change has been made by the treasury department in the classification of wool that will lower the duty on some grades of the article nearly a hundred per cent. The change follows conclusive evidence offered by wool importers that certain grades of high class wool were practically analogous to grades classified lower in the wool schedule of the McKinley bill. Hereafter the material known as 149 and 160 Flamantine skin wool and 179 Kassapbachia skin wool, second quality of the first of highest class, will be known as 306 and 307 Servian skin wool and 389 Kassapbachia skin wool, second quality of the third class. The changes in duty cannot be made clear to the laymen through the language of the wool law, but the statement may be accepted as true that the duty is considerably lowered in some cases, as previously stated, nearly one hundred per cent. This statement is made at the treasury department.

Wool growers and importers will be interested in the extent of the change as shown by the law. First class wool, which included the three kinds transferred to class 3, is provided for in the tariff act as follows:

"Duty upon all wools of the first class shall be 11 cents per pound."

Wools of the third class are dutiable as follows:

"On all wools of the third class, and on all camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 13 cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty shall be 32 per cent ad valorem."

"On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall exceed 13 cents per pound, including charges, the duty shall be 50 per cent ad valorem."

Difficulty in classifying wool known as "145 Turkey improved fleece unwashed" caused the department to omit the wool altogether from the schedule, leaving it with the appraiser to determine its quality. The value of this wool differs according to its condition.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Statistics Showing the Increases and Decreases Over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the six and twelve months ended June 30, 1893, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows:

Six months ended June 30, 1893, \$388,155,440; same period in 1892, \$370,152,953; twelve months ended June 30, 1893, \$847,423,147; same time in 1892, \$1,030,288,148. The values of the imports were as follows: Six months ended June 30, 1893, \$498,605,701; same period in 1892, \$481,727,541; twelve months ended June 30, 1893, \$941,070,128; twelve months ended June 30, 1892, \$827,402,451.

A PREPOSTEROUS STORY.

The Tale that the Mohican was Fired upon Bears a Lie on Its Face.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Any doubt that may have existed in the mind of the acting secretary of the navy as the improbability of the story that the United States ship Mohican was fired upon and disabled by the Alexandria has now been set at rest. The latest versions of this preposterous narrative agree in fixing the date of the alleged engagement May 25. The records of the navy department show that the Mohican was at Port Townsend as late as May 27, and that she did not leave for Bering Sea until after that time.

Cholera in Naples.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Surgeon General Wyman has received the following cablegram from Passed Assistant Surgeon G. B. Young at Naples:

"Cholera in Naples. Four fatal cases Sunday and Monday. Widely scattered. Bacillus found in all. Origin untraced. No cases since Monday."

Pensioners Suspended.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Inquiry at the pension office elicited the information that the total number of pensioners dropped from the rolls since March 4, 1893, was 245, and that the total number of pensioners suspended since March 4, pending a further investigation of their cases was 5,000.

FLINT GLASS WORKERS.

The Bounty Plan Adopted as a Remedy for Non-Unionism.

MARION, IND., July 19.—The national convention of the American Flint Glass Workers Union this morning adopted the bounty plan for fighting non-unionism. Its exact terms will be outlined later on by the national executive officers. The bounty plan was recommended by the national officers as less expensive than a strike, and the money which has heretofore gone to support strikes will now be used in making up the difference to men employed in non-union factories between union and non-union wages. The bounty plan is practiced successfully by the window glass workers, and it is said to have exterminated non-unionism.

The prescription was recommended this morning, recommending no change in the wage scale. The press war scale was continued unchanged, notwithstanding a committee recommended an advance, the convention becoming convinced that the manufacturers would not agree to it. The manufacturers also demanded a ten per cent reduction in prescription war.

SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY.

A Leading Attorney Murdered by a Prominent Banker in Kansas City, Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 19.—A. W. Little, cashier of the First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., ex-president of the Armourdale Bank, vice-president of the McNeal-Little Banking Co., of Guthrie, O. T., and director of the First National Bank of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, shot and killed Benjamin E. Johnson, one of the most prominent of the rising young attorneys of Kansas. The shooting took place about 9 o'clock this evening. The cause of the tragedy is not known definitely.

WILL PUZZLE THE JURY.

Is "Rickety Dan" Benton Veteran William Newby?

A REMARKABLE PENSION CASE

On Trial at Springfield—Thirty-five Witnesses Swear That the Man on Trial is Daniel Benton, but William Newby's Mother and Wife Swear the Accused is the Son and Husband, Who Was Thought to Have Been Killed in the Battle of Shiloh, and the Prisoner Himself Vows That he is Newby—A Singularly Mixed Case of Identity.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 19.—The case of Daniel Benton, alias William Newby, is drawing to a close in the United States district court. Benton is indicted on three charges, making a false affidavit to a pension claim, presenting a false pension claim, and perjury. The case is one of the most interesting ever tried here. In April, 1891, the defendant, who had for nine months been an inmate of White county, Ill., almshouse, announced that he was insane no longer, and declared himself to be William Newby, who had enlisted in August, 1861, who had been killed, as was supposed, at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862, and buried on the battlefield. Defendant in his application for pension stated that he was wounded in the head at Shiloh, taken a prisoner by Confederates and sent to Andersonville, and that during all the interval between then and 1891 he could not remember his name or anything about his past.

At the trial thirty or thirty-five witnesses from the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee, swore that the defendant was Daniel Benton, otherwise known as Rickety Dan, and that they had known him since childhood, and that they had seen him at intervals of a few years since then until the present time. Penitentiary guards swore that they recognized him as Benton, whom they had known since childhood, and who had served fifteen years in the pen for horse stealing. Two women testified that defendant had run away with them from poor houses in Indiana and Ohio, and each had lived with defendant as his mistress. One brought in Benton's child, who testified defendant was his father. The boy strongly resembled Benton and also the "rickets." A sister and two brothers of William Newby testified that defendant was not their brother.

Newby's wife, his aged mother, almost blind, one brother and a sister testified that it is their belief that defendant is William Newby, some by his appearance and his recollection of incidents in their lives, and others by the latter principally. A large number of residents of White and Wayne counties, many of them Newby's comrades in the army, testified they are convinced that defendant is Newby.

To-day Ezekiah Newby, the son of William Newby, testified he thought defendant was his father. Ezekiah was sixteen years old when his father enlisted. Several of defendant's witnesses thought Hiram Morris, of Company D, 40th Illinois Volunteers, might have been the man they buried as William Newby, as he greatly resembled Newby and has been missing ever since the battle.

Several physicians to-day testified that defendant's disease was not the "rickets," but caused by the wound in his head, which wound they asserted was the result of a bullet wound. The government will introduce expert testimony to-morrow.

BRAZIL'S EXHIBIT.

Our Sister Republic's Building Formally Opened at the Fair.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Another republic came to the front at the World's Fair to-day with an exhibit of her wares and products. It was the republic of Brazil, and her building and the display it contains are creditable indeed. Though the government building of Brazil has been completed for some time, it was not formally opened until to-day. The exercises were not elaborate and were of an informal nature. The structure was tastefully adorned with flags, and palms and flowers were placed about in a manner to enhance its attractiveness. There was music, but no speech making. Several hundred invited guests were present, and were received by the member of the Brazilian commission to the World's Fair. The building is one of the most attractive among the structures erected by foreign governments. The Brazilian government appropriated about \$600,000 for exposition purposes.

B. & O. FINANCES.

The Earnings in June the Largest in the History of the Company.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has furnished the following official figures for the month of June, 1893, approximated: Earnings, \$2,157,366; increase \$61,727. Expenses, \$1,475,616; increase \$91,500. Net \$681,750; increase \$183,231.

For the twelve months of the fiscal year 1892-93, June, 1893, approximated: Earnings \$26,060,955; increase \$188,598. Expenses \$16,946,331; increase \$513,376. Net \$7,114,624; increase \$239,777.

The gross and net earnings for the month of June, 1893, are the largest for any month of June in the history of the company.

Immigrant Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that during the month of June there arrived at the ports of the United States from the principal foreign countries, except the British North American possessions and Mexico, 87,726 immigrants, and in June, 1892, 72,120. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1893, the number of immigrants were 497,930, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year 610,820.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, northwest winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southeast.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. J. HOFFMAN, draught, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 65 8 a. m. 68 9 a. m. 71 10 a. m. 74 11 a. m. 76 12 m. 78 1 p. m. 79 2 p. m. 80 3 p. m. 81 4 p. m. 82 5 p. m. 83 6 p. m. 84 7 p. m. 85 8 p. m. 86 9 p. m. 87 10 p. m. 88 11 p. m. 89

Weather—Fair.

FRANCE'S ULTIMATUM.

Siam Gets Only Twenty-four Hours to Make Answer to the Demands.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch to the *Central News* confirms the report published by the *Paris Soir* yesterday to the effect that M. Develle, the French foreign minister, had telegraphed to M. Pavie, French minister resident in Bangkok, the terms of an ultimatum that the minister resident is to present immediately to the Siamese government. According to the ultimatum only twenty-four hours are given for Siam to make answer to the French demands.

What the Ultimatum Demands.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Figaro* says that the French ultimatum sent to Siam demands that the Siamese evacuate the left bank of the Mekong river. It also demands that guarantees be given by the Siamese government for the faithful performance of its treaty obligations, and that indemnity be paid for the outrages perpetrated by Siamese upon the French. The reply of Foreign Minister Develle to the interpellation to M. Dreyfus in the chamber of deputies yesterday explaining the position of France in the dispute with Siam is considered a master stroke of policy. It not only secured a unanimous vote of confidence in the government, but has evoked unanimous praise from the press.

THE VICTORIA DISASTER.

Rear Admiral Markham's Testimony Before the Court Martial.

VALETTA, MALTA, July 19.—The court martial, which is trying certain officers of the warship Victoria for losing their vessel off Tripoli, Syria, resumed its sitting this morning, this being the third day of the trial. The first witness called to-day was Rear Admiral Markham, whose flag was flying on the Camperdown at the time she ran into and sank the Victoria. His official dispatches to the admiralty reporting the fact and the details of the disaster were read and he stated that he had nothing to add to these dispatches. He said that when he signaled the Victoria that he did not quite understand the signal, the Victoria answered that the Camperdown was delaying the manœuvres. It then occurred to the witness that he was to put the helm of the Camperdown down and turn her sixteen points to starboard, while the Victoria would ease her helm and circle round on the outside of the division which was being led by the Camperdown.

Rear Admiral Markham stated that when he saw that the Victoria's helm signals were not altered he ordered Captain Johnstone to reverse the Camperdown's starboard screw and to close the water-tight doors in the collision bulkheads. These orders were communicated by Captain Johnstone to the officers and were promptly obeyed. Soon afterward Rear Admiral Markham saw that a collision was inevitable and the order to go astern with both engines was signalled to the engine room. When the signal flying on the Victoria was hauled down the Camperdown was powerless to avoid a collision.

A Double Dose.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WELLSBURG, W. VA., July 19.—The Wellsburg saloonkeepers petitioned a former meeting of council to pass an ordinance forbidding minors entering saloons. At last night's meeting this was granted with a double dose, for it has been made already a greater offense for a saloonkeeper to allow a minor to enter a saloon.

A Thief Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 19.—William McClintock, alias Blurkey, a tough looking fellow, was arrested and sent to jail for attempting to rob a man of a roll of money. He is from Point Pleasant.

Akron Signs the Scale.

AKRON, O., July 19.—At a conference between the officers of the Akron Iron Company and representatives of the Amalgamated Association held here to-day, the company signed the scale of wages submitted by the association. It is the one agreed to by Jones & Laughlin, of the American Iron and Steel Company.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Hutchinson, Kas., National Bank has suspended.

The British steamer *Blue Jacket* has arrived at Cardiff with cholera on board.

A strike of 250,000 British miners is threatened against a wage reduction of 25 per cent.

A cyclone made a terrible havoc with the tobacco crop, near east Hartford, Connecticut.

The remains of Anthony J. Drexl were consigned to the tomb at Philadelphia yesterday.

The flurry among the Kansas City banks is over and the people have recovered confidence.

The silver jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons will be celebrated at Baltimore on Sunday, October 15.

Steamship arrivals.—At Southampton, Lahn, from New York; at New York, Wasland, from Antwerp.

The President returned to Gray Gables from a cruise on the yacht *Onida*, and declared himself to be in splendid health.

Fire at Susanville, Cal., yesterday destroyed sixty buildings, causing a loss of \$250,000. Not a business house in the town was left.

The treasury yesterday succeeded in getting offers of silver at 7 1/2 cents per ounce. The gold reserve covered the ground it lost Monday.

The brown road team of Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Pa., broke the record yesterday on a stage of 20 miles. Sixteen and a half miles were made in 49 minutes. The road was rough and one of the hills was a mile and a half long.

A. M. Rogers, a Chicago drummer, was beaten by a mob in Wise county, Virginia, for an alleged assault on a young girl. His condition is critical, and he protests his innocence to the last. Several of the mob are in jail.

The large statue of Christopher Columbus that stood before the main part of the World's Fair cold storage building the day of that fearful fire, when so many human lives were sacrificed, has been donated by W. H. Mullins, of Salem, Ohio, the owner, to be erected upon a suitable pedestal to mark the graves of the dead heroes.

THE ENDEAVORERS.

The First Session of Their Third Annual State Convention

AT FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Large Assemblage on Hand to Welcome the Visitors.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME MADE

By Rev. Dr. D. A. Cunningham and Mayor Caldwell--Response by Rev. Dr. Paanogan, of Grafton--Over Two Hundred Delegates Already in the City and More Coming. To-day's Programme--President Alford's Annual Address.

The first session of the West Virginia Christian Endeavor Union's third annual state convention was held last evening in the First Presbyterian church, on Chapline street, and to judge from the attendance at the first session this will be the banner state convention in the history of the West Virginia union. Fully 200 delegates were present, representing towns from nearly every portion of the state. The only part of the state that was not fully represented was the lower end, this being more on account of the long distance to Wheeling than from any other cause.

The affair started with an informal reception to the delegates in the Sunday school room of the church, lasting from 7:30 until 8 o'clock. This pleasing and appropriate idea was the means of getting the delegates together that they might become acquainted at the start; and many old associations and friendships were renewed.

The regular exercises started with an organ solo by Prof. Henry Hartman, of the Second Presbyterian church choir, after which a song service by the Wheeling chorus under the direction of Prof. J. M. Hammond, followed. The opening prayer was by Rev. Mr. Whitehead, of Fairmont.

DR. CUNNINGHAM'S ADDRESS.

The Christian Endeavor and church welcome address was delivered by Rev. Dr. D. A. Cunningham, of the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Cunningham said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION OF WEST VIRGINIA:—It affords me great pleasure to-night to be permitted to welcome such an association as yours to this church and to this city; my welcome is in behalf of the congregation of my own church and of the local Christian Endeavor unions. I extend to all a most cordial, a Christian welcome, which I need not say is warm, as the day is more than warm enough. My only regret in welcoming you is that there are absent from the city a large number of my congregation; about two-thirds of them being away. Therefore many of them regret their inability to extend hospitality to the delegates present from the state. However, there are enough open arms to give all a cordial welcome, and so that you enjoy yourselves and feel at home in a city noted for hospitality.

Dr. Cunningham then spoke of the organization in Portland, Maine, over twelve years ago, of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which has

EXERCISED A GREAT INFLUENCE

in church work since that time. He said that the organization had been well named, there was nothing denominational in it; under its colors all can fall in for the cause of Jesus. Since its organization the membership has steadily increased, until at present there are 1,400,000 members in the United States, Great Britain and the world. To those present as a part of that mighty army the doctor extended a hearty welcome. The doctor's only objection to the Christian Endeavor Society was that he had heard it called a courting society for the young men and young women of the church. However, he didn't know but that this was a good feature, resulting as it does in the raising of the family altar with an open Bible prominently in the foreground.

President C. M. Alford of the state union then announced that an address of welcome on behalf of the city of Wheeling would be made by Mayor B. F. Caldwell. He took occasion to say that he was glad that Wheeling had a mayor who can sit on a Christian platform and welcome to the city a Christian assemblage.

MAYOR CALDWELL SPEAKS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION OF WEST VIRGINIA:—It gives me pleasure to meet so large an audience here to-night, having for its object the advancement of Christianity and for the elevation of human character.

I feel that your presence in our city will stimulate our people to greater endeavor to do good, and to bring about the end taught by your organization. I occupy a position in the city that possibly gives me an opportunity to know about what is going